



# 1Z0-497<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

Why does performance degrade when many UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE statements are issued on a table that has an associated bitmap index?

- A. The DML operations re-create the bitmap index blocks.
- B. The bitmap index is rebuilt automatically after a DML operation.
- C. The smallest amount of a bitmap that can be locked is a bitmap segment.
- D. Additional time is taken to remove NULL values from the bitmap index after a DML operation.

Correct Answer: C

Bitmap indexes in currently "supported" versions of Oracle are maintained in a much more efficient manner than they were previously, to the point where the need for frequently rebuilds has been much reduced, even in tables in which such indexes are not dropped during heavy loads.

That said, Bitmap indexes are still unsuitable in OLTP type environments (even in 11g or later) due to the locking implications associated with them.

Note: bitmap indexes are only suitable for static tables and materialized views which are updated at night and rebuilt after batch row loading.

Not B: Like b-tree indexes, bitmap indexes should be rebuilt (ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD) if there is a lot of DML (UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE) activity.

Not A: Since 10g, Oracle is significantly more efficient and where possible will simply adjust the current rowid range of the Bitmap index entry and modify the bitmap string accordingly to accommodate a new row value (resulting in an overall increase of just 2 bytes overall in this example) rather than create a totally new index entry (which required an additional 21 bytes in the 9i example).

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### QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true regarding undo data records?

- A. They are required to support Flashback features.
- B. They are not required if Flashback features are enabled.
- C. They are retained until the session making the changes ends.
- D. Undo records contain copies of data as it appears after a change is made.
- E. Undo records contain copies of data as it appears before a change is made.

Correct Answer: AE



Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e25494/undo.htm#ADMIN11463](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25494/undo.htm#ADMIN11463)

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### QUESTION 3

Which four statements about users in Oracle Database 12c are correct?

- A. A common user cannot have the same name as any local user across all PDBs.
- B. A common user can be created only in the root container.
- C. A local user with the proper privileges can also create a common user.
- D. If a PDB is closed, the common and local users of the PDB are not visible.
- E. A common user with the proper privileges can create a common user by using the CONTAINER=CURRENT clause.
- F. A common user is one that has the same username and authentication credentials across multiple PDBs.

Correct Answer: ABEF

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### QUESTION 4

What happens when you execute these SQL statements?

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET SGA_TARGET = 992M; ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED_POOL_SIZE = 0; ALTER SYSTEM  
SET LARGE_POOL_SIZE = 0; ALTER SYSTEM SET JAVA_POOL_SIZE = 0; ALTER SYSTEM SET  
DB_CACHE_SIZE = 0; ALTER SYSTEM SET STREAMS POOL SIZE = 0;
```

- A. The database stops (shutdown abort).
- B. B) The database Stops (shutdown immediate).
- C. You activate Automatic Shared Memory Management.
- D. You get an error message.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <http://www.orafaq.com/forum/t/67825/0/> (see the second post)

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### QUESTION 5

Which command do you use to create a local role while you are connected as the local user?

- A. create local role l\_hr;
- B. create role c##\_hr container=current;
- C. create role l\_hr container=current;



D. create role l\_hr container=all;

Correct Answer: C

You can include CONTAINER=CURRENT in the CREATE ROLE statement to specify the role as a local role.

Reference: Oracle Database Security Guide , Creating a Local Role

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